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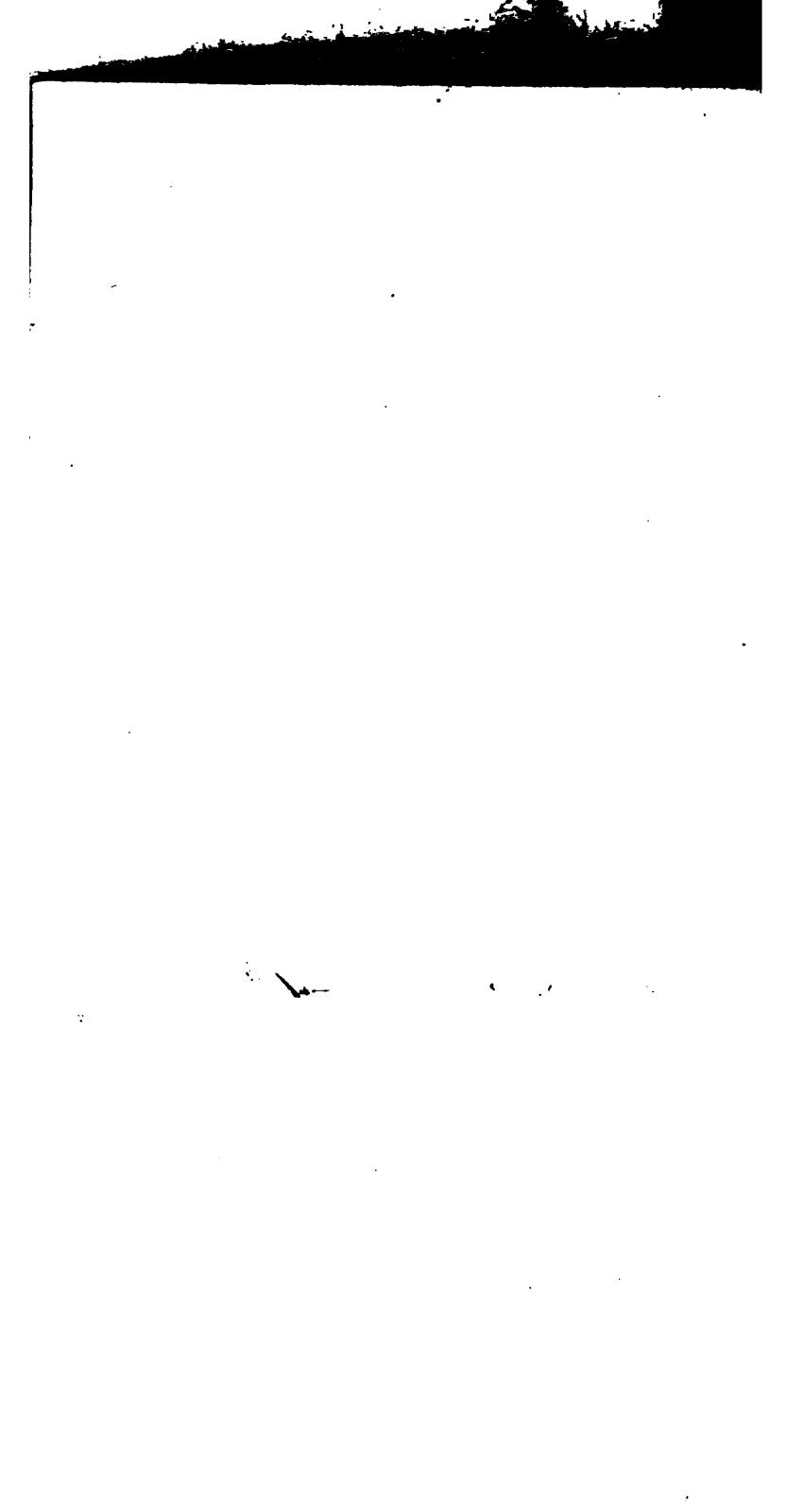


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A GLOSSARY

OF THE

4138-17

PROVINCIALISMS IN USE

IN THE

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

BY

WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER.

"Juvat hac obsoleta servari, aliquando profutura."—WACHTER.

H. L. 2 93

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A GLOSSARY, &c.

THERE are two dialects used in Sussex: the Eastern and the Western.—The former bears a close resemblance to the dialect of the weald of Kent, while the latter is nearly allied to the phraseology of Hants, Dorset, and other Western counties.—Both possess a striking affinity to the Saxon.—In both many words of pure Saxon origin, such as *Bly*, *Stade*, *Skade*, &c., unknown in other places, are in frequent use and well understood, whilst others, such as *Crocke*, *Rath*, *Shaw*, &c.; known indeed in the English language, but elsewhere seldom used, are constantly employed. Throughout the county the Saxon plural is not unfrequently used, especially in words ending in *st*, as *blast*, *post*, *ghost*, &c.—the plurals of which are made *blastes*, *postes*, *ghostes*. In words ending in *asp*, as *hasp*, *clasp*, *wasp*, &c., the two last letters are transposed in the pronunciation—an *e* final is added, and they are pronounced *hapse*,* *clapse*,† *wapse*,‡ &c. Instead of the word *neck* the people usually pronounce it *nick*; again, for “throat they say *throtte*;§ for *cheak*,||

* *Haeps*, (Sax.) † *Ghepse*, (Teut.) ‡ *Waeps*, (Sax.)
§ *Throt*. (Sax.) || *Ceocan*, (Sax.)

chock."* Indeed, the Sussex pronunciation of many words derived from the Saxon is superior to that generally received; thus earth, from *earð* (Sax.), to plough, (in Anglo-Saxon books written *e-orth*,) is still correctly pronounced as a word of two syllables—*e-arth*. Again, laths are correctly pronounced *lats*; lath being derived from the Saxon, *latta*—*h* is a redundant letter. In the Eastern rapes the letters *th* are not sounded at the beginning of a word, but *d* is used instead; as *dis*, *dat*, *dem*, *dese*, for this, that, &c.; the mode of pronouncing these consonants being evidently retained from the Saxon idiom.

It is, however, in the names of places that the retention of the Saxon words is most evident—a very large proportion of the names of the villages in the county having one or more Saxon words in their composition; the meaning of these words agreeing precisely with the situation of the places thus named. In this manner the words *Beck* (Sax.), a small brook; *Brede* (Sax.), broad; *Bur* (Sax.), a place of shade or retirement; *Burg* (Sax.), a town; *Burn* (Sax.), water; *Comb* (Sax.), a valley; *Den* (Sax.), a valley or woody place; *Dun* (Sax.), a hill; *Ea* (Sax.), a river; *Feld* (Sax.), a field; *Fold* (Sax.), from *Faran*, to pass; *Ham* (Sax.), a house, farm, or village; *Holt* (Sax.), a wood; *Hofa* (Sax.), a low scite; *Hurst* (Sax.), a wood; *Ig* (Sax.), an island; *Ing* (Sax.), a meadow; *Leag* (Sax.), a pasture, a plain; *Ling* (Sax.), heath; *Litling* (Sax.), little; *Mere* (Sax.), a pool, or lake; *Mastene* (Sax.), a forest, a grove of oaks; *Rade* (Sax.), a road; *Sæ* (Sax.),

* "A collection of English words not generally used, &c., by John Ray, F.R.S.;" written at the instance of and dedicated to "Peter Courthope, of Danny, in Sussex, Esq.;" and printed by "H. Bruges, for Thos. Burrell, at the Golden Ball, under St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street."

the sea; *Sted* (Sax.), a place; *Stade* (Sax.), a shore; *Stoc* (Sax.), a place; *Tun* (Sax.), a hedge or wall; *Weorth* (Sax.), a farm, court-yard, street, or vill; and *Wic* (Sax.), a village, a bay made by the winding of the banks of a river;—with their compounds, are all used in the names of places: and of so frequent occurrence are they, that there are not more than 21 parishes in East Sussex, and only 20 in West Sussex, in which one or more of these words do not occur. The Saxon words occur also in the names of particular spots and farms; thus the long line of remains on the hills end in *bury*: as *Chanctonbury*, *Cisbury*, *Hollingbury*, *Saxonbury*, *Wolstonbury*, &c.; whilst *Courtwick*, *Buckhurst*, *Wakehurst*, &c., are the present names of many parks and farms.

The names of places within the county illustrate also the retention of purely British or Celtic words; thus *Ise*, or *Ease*, (a river,) is retained in *North Ease* and *South Ease*, without admixture; whilst in others, such as *Easebourne*, *Isfield*, &c., it is still retained at the beginning of the name, having appended to it a Saxon termination;—and the British *Glyn*, a vale, is preserved in the modern name, *Glynde*. And although the names of many places are solely Saxon, as *Ardingly*, *Ashburnham*, *Beckley*, *Berwick*, *Bolney*, *Burton*, *Denton*, *Litlington*, &c.; yet the names of other places, as *Cuckfield*, from *Coc* (British) *Princes*., *Penhurst*, from *Pen* (British), a head, &c., shew that the British names were not unfrequently retained by the Saxons, who added some designation from their own language applicable to the particular locality.

In the German language, in adjectives ending in *en*, an *r* is often inserted between the noun and the affix *en*; and this peculiarity is preserved in Sussex—thus *earthen* is called *earthern*, and many others.

Owing, probably, to the contiguity to the French coast, and the frequent communication which is kept up between the two countries, many words of French origin, such as *Brutte*, *Rat*, &c., little used elsewhere, are common; whilst others, such as *Bruss*, *Futy*, &c., not elsewhere used, are well known. In the Eastern division, also, many words have a French pronunciation; thus the word *Day* is pronounced in East Sussex *Dee*; *Mercy*, as the French, *Merci*. The word *Bouquet* is at Rye generally pronounced *Bunnet*, and Mermaid Street is called *Maremaid* Street. The inhabitants of this district are not, perhaps, so remarkable for the number of their provincialisms as for a broad strong mode of speaking; thus *Yeast* is pronounced *Yust*, and *Yes* *Yus*—*Mister* and *Mistress* are pronounced *Muster* and *Mistus*. The comparative of the adjective *soon* is converted into *soonder*; and instead of *grew*, *knew*, &c., *growd*, *knowd*, &c., are substituted—*Will* is pronounced *wool*; and the country people invariably say “let it be how t’wool,” instead of “be it as it may.”

There are districts in the rapes of Arundel and Chichester in which, in some instances, the labouring portion of the inhabitants are not understood with less difficulty than those of Somersetshire. Ray cites the following example as appropriate to this district: “Set’n down, and let’n stand; come agin, and fet’n anon.” We may here remark a peculiarity in the West Sussex pronouns: *en*, or *un*, and *um*.—*En* and *un* (best expressed by an apostrophe and n, thus—’n) are used for he or it; and *um* for them. *Her* being sometimes used for he or she; thus:—

“I see un.”—I saw him.

“A blackbird flew up, and *her* kill’d ’n.”—He killed it.

“Let’n bide.”—Let it remain.

“Let um goo.”—Let them go.

"He din't git up tull laüt".—He did not rise till it was late.

"Caünt her see".—Cannot she see.

In both divisions of the county the inhabitants pronounce *ow* final, as *er*; thus—Tallow is called *Toller*; Fallow, *Voller*, &c. They also not unfrequently introduce an *r* before the letters *d* and *t*; thus they call evidence *evirdence*, piety *pierty*, &c. The termination *ous*, in adjectives, is changed into *some*; thus, instead of *dubious*, *timerous*, &c., the words *dubersome* and *timersome* are used. An *s* final is also frequently added to the compounds of where, which are thus made *any-wheres*, *no-wheres*, and *some-wheres*.—Throughout the county the word *be* is substituted for *am* and *are*.

Although the majority of the words in this collection are evidently of Saxon origin, yet there are Teutonic, British, Latin, French, German, and other words, occasionally to be met with as—

STEALE—(the handle of an agricultural instrument)—*Teut.*, STIEL.

BOSKY—(elated with liquor)—*Copt.*, BOUZA.

COOMBE—*C. Brit.*, COMP—also *Sax.*, COMB.

FITTEN—(proper)—*Flemish*, VITTEN.

FLOUSH-HOLE—(a hole to receive water)—*Latin*, FLUERE, to flow.

FLIT—(to skim milk)—*Danish*, FLYTTER, to remove.

CANT—(a corner of a field)—*Dutch*, KANT.

TRAVIS—(a place for shoeing horses)—*Spanish*, TRAVAS.

BRUSS—(proud)—*French*, BRUSQUE.

STRAND—(a withered stalk of grass)—*German*, STRANG.

Several words marked with an asterisk are to be found in Todd's Johnson; but they are of such unfrequent use elsewhere, that they may still be included among the provincialisms of Sussex.

**NAMES OF PARISHES IN SUSSEX DERIVED
FROM THE SAXON.**

B.

- BECK..... Bexhill.
 BECK-LEAG. Beckley.
 BREDE Brede.
 BUR Bramber, Newtimber.
 BUR-LEAG.. Amberley.
 BUR-TUN .. Burton, Edburton, Walberton.
 BUR-WIC .. Berwick.
 BURG..... Bury, Pulborough, Shermanbury, Wisbo-
 rough Green.
 BURG-HURST Burwash, or Burghersh.
 BURN Albourne, Easebourne, Eastbourne, New-
 fishbourne, Westbourne.

C.

- COMB..... Balcomb, Barcombe, Coomb, Piecombe,
 Saddlescomb, Telscombe.

D.

- DEN Eastdean (2), Egdean, Iden, Playden, Mar-
 den (3), Westdean (2).
 DEN TUN .. Denton.
 DUN Findon, Slindon.

E.

- EA Bolney.

F.

FELD* Catsfield, Cowfold, Cuckfield, Framfield, Hartfield, Heathfield, Henfield, Ifield, Isfield, Lindfield, Maresfield, Mayfield, Mountfield, Ninfield, Rotherfield, Slinfold, Uckfield, Westfield, Wivelsfield.

H.

HAM Ambersham, Ashburnham, Barnham, Birdham, Bodiam, Bosham, Burpham, Chidham, Clapham, Cold Waltham, Eartham, Felpham, Graffham, Greatham, Hailsham, Hardham, Horsham, Icklesham, Northmundham, Northiam, Pagham, Parham, Patcham, Selham, Shoreham (N. and O.), Slaugham, Stedham, Stopham, Thakeham, Twineham, Upwaltham, Warnham, Withyham.

HAM-EA Hamsey.

HOLT Wiggonholt.

HOFA Hove.

* Mr. Elliot, in a Letter to Sir Wm. Burrell (*Burr. MSS., Brit. Mus.*), says, "I am inclined to think that most of the places and parishes now beginning or ending in *Field* were anciently written and pronounced *Wold*, *Weald*, *Wald*, *Weld*; and the oldest map of Sussex we have, by Speed, writes Cowfold, *Covewald*. There are several places in the weald ending in *Fold*, but more in *Field*; and all had their origin, as I conceive, in *Weald*, being the old Saxon name of the great woody track, extending through the whole county, the change of the W into F being very common and natural." This ingenious theory does not militate against our present position, the retention of the Saxon, but we have adhered to the more generally received opinion.

HOFA-ING.. Oving.

HOFA-ING-DEN.. Ovingdean.

HURST Ashurst, Chithurst, Crowhurst, Ewhurst, Farnhurst, Hurst-monceaux, Hurst-per-point, Lamberhurst, Madehurst, Midhurst, Nuthurst, Penhurst, Salehurst, Ticehurst, Wadhurst.

I.

IG West-Thorney, Selsey.

INC Beeding (2), Climping, Cocking, Ferring, Fletching, Fulking, Goring, Harting, Iping, Lancing, Meeching, Patching, Piddinghoe, Poling, Poynings, Sompting, Southmalling, Steyning, Tarring (2), Warningcamp, Wittering (2), Woolbeeding.

ING-BURN .. Aldingbourne.

ING-DEN ... Rottingdean.

ING-DUN ... Funtingdon, Willingdon.

ING-FELD .. Itchingfield.

ING-HAM .. Beddingham, Etchingham.

ING-HURST . Billingham, Warminghurst.

ING-LEAG .. Chiddingly, Hellingly.

ING-TUN .. Aldrington, Arlington, Ashington, Barlavington, Blatchington (E. and W.), Chalvington, Chiltington (E. and W.), Dallington, Donnington, Durrington, Folkington, Hollington, Jevington, Lallington, Rustington, Storrington, Sullington, Tillington, Tortington, Washington, Whatlington, Wilmington, Woolavington.

L.

LEAG Ardingley, Chailey, Crawley, Earnley, Easthoathly, Shipley, Westhoathly.

LEAG-FOLD.. Diddlesfold.
LEAG-HAM .. Sidlesham.
LEAG-TUN .. Middleton, Singleton, Warbleton.
LING Brightling, Didling, Ditchelling, Wartling.
LITLING-TUN Litlington.

M.

MERE Falmer, Keymer, Linchmere, Ringmer, Stan-
mer, Tangmere.
MERE-ING.. Angmering.
MÆSTENE .. Selmeston, Westmeston.

R.

RADE..... Rodmill.

S.

SÆ Pevensey, Winchelsea.
STADE Elsted, Southbersted.
STED Binsted, Baxted, Grinstead (E. and W.),
Horsted Parva and Keynes.
STOC Northstoke, Weststoke.

T.

TUN Alciston, Alfriston, Bepton, Binderton, Dish-
opstone, Brighthelmstone, Clayton, Dunc-
ton, Friston, Hangleton, Heighton, Haugh-
ton, Hunston, Kingston (2), Loughton,
Littlehampton, Merston, Plumpton, Pres-
ton (2), Racton, Stoughton, Sutton, Trot-
ton, Wiston, Yapton.

W.

WEORFH... Fittleworth, Ledsworth, Petworth, Werth.
WIC Newick, Radgwick, Rumboldswyke, South-
wick, Terwick.

GLOSSARY.

NOTE.—At the end of the definitions, E. denotes that the word is peculiar to Eastern and W. that it is chiefly used in Western Sussex—S., words common to the whole county—R., words in Ray's collection. At the end of the derivations, Sax. shows that the word is Anglo-Saxon—T., Teutonic—F., French or Norman—L., Latin—C. B., Cambro-British—Du., Dutch—G., German—Dis., disused since the time of Ray—* that the same words, with the same meaning, are in Todd's Johnson.†

A.

ABOUTEN, prep. [*Abutan.* Sax.] About. E.

ADIN, pr. [Corruption of *Within.*] S.

ADLE, v. [Corruption of *Addle.*] E.

AFEARDT, adj. [*Afyrht.* Sax.] Afraid. E.

AITCH-BONE, s. [Corruption of *Edge-bone.*] Part of a rump of beef. E.

AMPER,* s. [*Ampre.* Sax.] A tumour or swelling; a flaw in a woollen cloth. S. R.

AMPERY, adj. Beginning to decay, especially applied to cheese. E.

ANEWST,* adv. [*On-neaweste.* Sax.] Nigh, almost, near at hand. W. R.

† The late Mr. Clio Rickman contributed a List of many Sussex Provincialisms to the *Brighton Herald*, in his usual weekly article headed *The Reflector*; his collection related, however, more to mispronunciations, or corruptions of words in general use, than to words peculiar to the county.

APPLETERRE, s. [Apple and *Terre*. F. Land.] An orchard. E.

APSE, s. [*Espe*. Du. *Æspe*. Sax.] Aspen-tree. S.

ARGUIFY, adj. Signify. E.

ARTER, adv. [Corruption of *After*.] S.

AX, v. To ask. S.

"Our host him axed, what man art thou?"

Chaucer's Ploughman's Tale.

B.

BAIT,* s. [*Bagan*. Sax.] Luncheon. E.

BARTON,* s. [*Beorgan*. Sax.] A yard or enclosure near a house. Dis. R.

BATTER, s. [*Abattre*. F.] An abatement. A wall which diminishes upwards is said to batter. S.

BECK,* s. [Sax. T. &c.] A small brook. E. R.

BEHITHER, adv. On this side. S. R.

"The 51st mile stone stands behither the village, and the 52nd beyond."

BINE,* s. Bind. The hop-stalk so called because it binds round the pole. E.

BISHOP, s. A Lady Bird. E.

BLIGHTED,* v. [*Bleych*. T.] Blasted. S. R.

BLY, s, [*Blee*. Sax.] Likeness, similarity. E.

"This man has the bly of his brother," i. e. is much like him.

BONKER or BUNKER, v. [*Bon cœur*. F. Good heart.] To outdo another in feats of agility, such as to jump better over a gate, ditch, wall, or hedge, a good heart or courage being necessary. E.

BOSKY, adj. [*Bouza*. Copt, an intoxicating drink.] Elated with liquor, tipsy. E.

BOSTAL or BORSTAL, s. [Bishop Green says from *Bous* and *stello*, i. e. a way in which oxen are driven in or

out of wain. But may it not more properly be derived from *Borste*, G., a cleft or crack, and *hyl*, Sax, a hill.] A winding way up a hill, generally a very steep one, as White Bostal, Ditchelling Bostal, &c., *South-downs*. R.

BOTHER,* v. [May not this word be corrupted from *Botha*, the old Latin term for Booths or Stalls, such as are set up in common fairs, and from which dealers in various wares solicit custom in a loud and impertinent manner, and almost lead us to exclaim, "*Do not bother (Botha) us so?*"] To talk impertinently or incessantly, to ask foolish questions. S.

BOULDER-HEAD, s. A work against the sea, made of small wooden stakes. E.

BOULDER or **BOWLDER**, s. A stone worn round by the sea, probably from the similarity to Bowls, or perhaps from the sea's rolling or bowling them round. S.

BRAKES, s. [*Brachan*. Sax.] Common fern. S. R.

BREACHY, adj. [*Brèche*, F., a Breach, because the sea has broken in.] Brackish, applied to water. E.

BREAD AND BUTTERS, s. Slices of bread and butter. S.

BREN, s. A contraction of *Bread and*, as "*Bren cheese*," "*Bren butter*," &c. S.

BRUSS, adj. [*Brusque*. F.] Proud, puffed up, upstart. E.

BRUTTE,* v. [*Brouter*, F., to brouse.] To brouse or feed upon. S. R.

BUCK, s. The breast. Dis. R.

BUD, s. [*Bouten*, F. *Bette*, Du.] A calf of the first year, so called because the horns then begin to appear or bud. S.

BUDGE, s. [*Bouge*. F.] A water cask on wheels. E.

BUNDLE, v. Used with off, to set off in a hurry. E.

BUNGER or **BUNJER**, v. [*Bourgonner*. F.] To do anything awkwardly. E.

BURGH, s. [Probably from *Burg*, Sax.; but Wachter derives the German *Bourg* from *Bergen*, to cover, &c.] A rising ground, a hillock. The term is frequently applied to the Barrows or Tumuli on the Downs. S.

C.

CANT, v. To let an object slip or fall, used with off. S.

CANT,* s. [*Kant*. Du.] A portion or corner of a field. A wheat field divided into slips for reaping is said to be divided into Cants. E.

CATERING, adv. Slanting, oblique. S.

CHAMP, adj. Hard, firm. E.

"The river has a champ bottom."

CHAVISH, s. A chattering of many birds or noisy persons. Here the word has its origin in the sound; the notes of several kinds of birds being very similar to this word. S.

CHEQUER-TREE, s. A Service-tree. E.

CHIVY, v. To chase or pursue. E. Used also as a substantive.

"Our dog gave that rabbit a good Chivy."

CHIZZEL, s. [*Kiesall*. T.] Bran. W. R.

CHRISTMAS, s. Holly with berries, so called because houses are hedecked with it at Christmas. S.

CHUCK,* v. [*Choc*. F.] To toss or throw. S.

"Chuck it away."

CHUCKS, s. Large chips of wood. S. R.

CHUCKLE-HEADED. W. **GROUT-HEADED**. E. Adv. Stupidly noisy.

CHURCH-LITTEN, s. [Church and *Lictun*, Sax., a burying-place.] A church-yard or burying-ground. W.

CIST-POOL, s. [*Ciste*, Sax., a receptacle, and *Pul*, Sax., a pool.] A receptacle for dirty water. S.

- CLOD-HOPPER,* s. A ploughman, or clownish fellow. S.
- CLOSH, s. [*Claus*, Du., abbreviation of Nicholas, a common name in Holland.] A nick-name for a Dutchman, as "Mynheer Closh." E.
- CLOUT, s. A blow, as "*I gave him a clout on the head.*" S.
- CLUTCH, adj. Close. "*He holds it quite clutch.*" S.
- COAGER, s. [Corruption of *Cold Cheer*?] A meal of cold victuals taken by agricultural laborers at noon. E.
- CODGER,* s. [*Cod*, a case or husk in which seed is enclosed.] A miser, a stingy old fellow. W.
- COLE, s. Sea kale, a herb peculiar to the sea coast. E. R.
- COOMB or COMBE, s. [*Comb*, Sax. *Comp*, C. B. *Kum*, *Cromm*, Gallic.] A valley, S. R. This word is also used in the same sense in Devonshire.
- COPE, v. [*Cop*, Sax., a top.] To put a finish to the top of a wall, for which purpose half-circular bricks are used. S.
- COURT, s. [Corruption of *Cart*.] A manure cart. E.
- CRANK,* CRANKY, adj. [*Kranck*, T. and Belg.] Brisk, merry, jocund. A frolicsome horse is said to be cranky. S.
- CRAP, s. Darnel, buckwheat. S. R.
- CROCK,* s. [*Crocca*, Sax. *Krug*, T. *Krogh*, Belg. *Crochan*, C. B. *Kruck*, Danish.] An earthen vessel. S.
"Go to the end of the rainbow, and you'll find a crock of money."—*Sussex Proverb*.
- CROFT,* s. [*Croft*, Sax.] A little meadow near a house. S.
- CRUMMY, adj. [From *Crumb*.] Fat, fleshy, corpulent. E.
"A fine crummy ol' feller."
- CRUSTY, adj. [From *Crust*, or from *Crouchy*, cross.] Ill-tempered. S.
"The old man was very crusty."
- CULLS, s. [From *Cull*, to choose] Inferior sheep separated from the rest of the flock. W. and Southdowns.
- CUTE,* adj. [*Cud*, Sax.] Sharp, clever. S.

D.

- DANG, v.** Corruption of Damn. S.
- DEAD-HORSE, s.** To work out a dead-horse is to work out an old debt. S.
- DEE, s.** and to Dee. [*Dies. L.*] Day and to day. S.
- DELL, s.** [*Dal. G.*] A small dale. E.
- DEZICK, Des'ORK, s.** Day's work. S.
- DIBBLE,* s.** An instrument used for making holes in which to plant beans. S. R.
- DIC, s.** [*Dic. Sax.*] A dike. E.
- DIGHT* or TIGHT, [Dihtan. Sax.]** To dress. S.
"She is gone up stairs to dight."
- DIMSEL, s.** A piece of stagnant water. E.
- DOLLING, s.** [*Darling.*] The youngest of a family, the youngest pig, &c. E.
- DOOLE, s.** [*Dalan, Sax.,* to divide, to mark out.] A conical lump of earth, about three feet diameter at the base and about two feet in height, raised to show the bounds of parishes or farms on the downs. S.
- DORMAR,* s.** [*Dormant. F.*] A window in the roof of a house. S.
- DOSSE,* DORSEL, s.** [*Dorsale, L.,* a pack saddle.] A pack saddle, panniers in which fish are carried on horse-back. E.
- DOZZLE, s.** A small quantity. E.
- DREDGE,* s.** Oats and barley mixed. W. Used also in Norfolk and Essex.
- DRUDGE, v.** [*Draghen, Du. Tragun, T.*] To harrow with bushes. E.
- DUFFER, s.** A pedlar; applied only to a seller, or rather hawker, of women's clothes. E.
- DUNCH, adj.** [*Dumpt, G.,* deaf.] Slow of comprehension, deaf. W.

DUNNAMANY and DUNNAMUCH. [Corruptions of *I don't know how many or much.*] E.

E.

EARTH OF ASH, v. [*Eordigan*, Sax.] To turn up the ground as a mole. It is sometimes used substantively for a ploughed field or stubble lands. S. *Ersh*. R.

E'EN-A'MOST. [Corruption of *even almost*, nearly.] S.

"*I ha'e e'en-a'most done wimming*" (winnowing).

ELLET, s. The elder tree.

ELLINGE,* adj. [*Ælence*, Sax, long. Ray says from *Elongatus*, L. *Elend*, G., miserable, wretched.]

Lonely, solitary, far from neighbours. E. R.

"*A very ellinge old house.*"

ETHER, EDER, s. [From *Tether*, to fasten.] A piece of pliant underwood, wound between the stakes of a new-made hedge. S.

F.

FAN, v. [Derived by some from the substantive *Fan*.] To tease or banter. S.

FAY, v. [*Faire*, F., to do.] To act or work. "*It fays well*" is synonymous with "*It works well.*" W.

FEGS, FAGS, interj. [Corruption of *Faith*, or I have faith.] As "*It rains hard, fegs!*" i. e. I believe it rains fast.

It is also used instead of certainly, undoubtedly, without a question, as "*That horse trots well, fegs!*" &c. S.

FITTEN, adj. [*Vitten*, Flemish.] Fit, proper. S.

FLAPJACK,* s. A turn-over apple-pie. E.

FLEET,* v. [*Flieffen*, T. *Vlieten*, Du., to remove from place to place.] To float. E.

"*The tide comes in and the vessels fleet.*"

FLEET or FLIT, v. [*Flytter*, Danish, to remove.] To skim milk. Flit milk is milk from which the cream has been skimmed. S.

FLICK, v. [*Flicken*, G., to tear in pieces.] To strike as with the end of a whip. W. *Slick*. E.

FLICK, adj. [*Flück*, G., fledged.] The down of rabbits. E.

FLIT, adj. Shallow. S.

FLOUSH-HOLE, s. [*Fluere*, L., to flow. *Fluyssen*, Belg., to flow violently.] A hole that receives the waste water from a mill-pond, and into which it flows with great violence. S.

FLUE, adj. [*Fluss*, G., state of flowing.] Washy, weakly, liable to catch cold, tender. E.

"That horse is very flue."

FLUTTERMOUSE W. **FLINDERMOUSE*** E. **FLITTERMOUSE*** E.
s. [*Vliddermuys*. Du.] A bat.

FLY-GOLDING, s. A lady-bird. E.

FOB, v. To froth as beer. W.

FOGEY, s. [*Fougeux*, F., fiery, passionate.] An eccentric or irascible old man. S.

FOGO. See **HOGO**.

FOSTAL, s. [Corruption of *Forestall*.] A paddock near a farm-house, or a way leading thereto. S. R.

FRITH, s. [*Frith*, Sax., a holy wood.] Young underwood growing by the side of hedges, hence the names of farms Friths, Frithlands, &c. S. Windings of Hedges. E.

FUTY or PHOOTY, adj. [*Futé*, F. *Futillis*, L.] Silly, foolish, beneath notice. S.

"What a futy dozzle," i. e. what a small quantity, it is beneath notice.

G.

GAFFER* and **GAMMER**, s. [Corruptions of *grandfather* and *grandmother*.] S.

GAGY, adj. Showery. E.

GALLEY-BIRD, s. A wood-pecker.

GANSE OF GANTS, s. Merriment, hilarity. E.

"He jumped about and had sich ganse."

GAUNT, adj. Thin, lean, long-legged. S.

GANTY, adj. Having ganse. E. *"A ganty horse."*

GATE, s. A farm-yard. W.

GAZLES, s. Black currants. S.

GILL,* s. A kind of ravine formed by the constant flowing of water. E. R.

GLINCY, adj. [Corrupted from *Glance*.] Smooth, slippery, applied only to ice. E.

GLUM, adv. [*Glumm*, G., not clear.] Dull, heavy, out of spirits, sulky. S.

"I think 'twool rain, it looks vast (i. e. very) glum."

"He seems very glum about it."

GOYSTER OF YOYSTER, v. To frolic, hallow, and laugh; to act tumultuously. S. R.

GRAB, v. [*Graben*, G., a ditch.] To rake up with the hands so as to soil them. E.

GRATTEN, s. [*Grater*, F., to scratch.] A field of stubble; because after the corn is cut it is customary to turn in sheep, pigs, geese, &c., which scratch for the grain that may have been left in the field. E. R.

GRATTEN, v. [From the same.] E. As

"De geese be gone a grattening."

GRIP,* s. [*Grip*, Sax.] A small ditch or drain. E.

GROM, v. To soil or make dirty. E.

GRUMPY, adj. [*Grim*, Sax.] Sulky. S.

"The old gal was very grumpy."

GUBBER, s. Black mud. E.

GULL, v. Spoken of the washing away of earth by the violent flowing of water. W.

GULL, s. A gosling, a young goose. S. The bloom of willow. E.

GUTS, (GOUTS, R), s. [*Gouttes*, F. *Gutta*, L.] Underground channels for taking away waste water, &c. S.

GUZZLE, s. [*Guss*, G., a drain or sink.] A narrow ditch for running water. E.

H.

HAGGLE,* v. [*Hagen*. G.] To stand hard in dealing. S.

HAITCH, s. A slight passing shower. E.

HAITCHY, adj. Misty. E.

HAMWOOD, s. A hoop fixed round the collar of a cart-horse, to which the chains are affixed. S.

HANSEL,* v. [*Hand-syllan*?† Sax.] To use the first time. W.

HAUM,* s. [*Healm*, Sax.] The straw of beans, peas, tares, &c. S. R.

HEAL,* v. [*Helan*, Sax.] To cover with bed-clothes, to cover seed. S. R.

HEIRS, s. Young timber trees. W.

HELON, v. [*Helan*. Sax.] To cover, to hide. E.

HEIVE, v. To gossip. E.

HEM, adj. Very. E.

“Hem rum ol’ feller dut.”

HEM-A-BIT, adv. Certainly not. S.

HIKE, v. [Corruption of *to hoist*.] E.

HOB, s. The side of a grate, or the space between that and the chimney. S.

HOB-LAMB, s. [*Heber**G, to remove, imperfect tense *hob*.] A pet lamb, a lamb removed from its mother. S.

† Perhaps of *Hand* and *Syllan*, Sax., to give, or *Handsel*, a new year's or day's gift. The money taken upon the first part sold of any commodity or first in the morning.—*Bailey*.

HOOO,* s. [*Haut gout*. F.] A disagreeable scent. W. In Eastern Sussex *Fogo* is its synonyme.

HOLL, v. To hurl or throw. E.

HOLT, s. [*Holt*, Sax., wood.] A little grove or wood on the Southdowns, especially on a side hill, thus Jevington Holt, Wilmington Holt, &c. E. R.

HOLT, interj. [Corruption of *Halt*.] To stop. S.

HORNICLE, s. [Corruption of *Hornet*.] S. R.

HORSEBEECH, HUSBEECH, s. [*Hurst*, Sax., a wood, and *beech*, a timber tree.] The hornbeam. S.

HORT, v. [Corruption of *Hurt*.] S.

HOTAGOE, v. To move nimbly, spoken of the tongue. R.
(I believe, Dis.)

“*You hotagoe your tongue.*”

HOVER,* adj. [*Heafian*, Sax., to heave up.] Light, spoken of the ground or soil. S. R.

HUCK, s. Corruption of Husk. S.

HUCKLE-MY-BUFF, s. Beer, eggs, and brandy mixed. E.

HULL,* s. [*Hulse*. T.] The husk or chaff of corn. W.

HUNK, E. HUNCH, W. s. A solid piece of bread, meat, or cheese.

“*A gurt hunk o’ bre’n cheese,*” i. e. a large piece of bread and cheese.

HURST,* s. [*Hurst*. Sax.] A wood. S.

I.

ILE, s. [*Æl*. Sax.] Oil. E.

IN, v. To enclose. E. Not much used.

“*I inned that piece of land from the common.*”

J.

JANTY,* adj. [Corruption of *Gentil*.] Showy. E.

Joss, v. JOSSING-BLOCK, s. A block by which a rider mounts his horse after waiting. E.

K.

KEELER, E. KIVER, W. s. [*Kühlen*, G, to cool.] A shallow tub used for cooling beer. E.

KELL, s. [Corruption of *Kiln*.] As lime-kell, brick-kell, &c. S.

KELTER,* s. [*Kilter*, Dan., to gird; or *Cultura*, L.] Frame, order, condition. S. R.

“*The house is in a sad kelter.*”

KERF,* s. [*Ceorran*, Sax., to cut.] The furrow made by a saw, a notch in wood. R. Little used at present.

KEX* or KIX, s. The stalk of hogweed, hemlock when defoliated and dry. S.

KID, s. The pod or shell of beans, pease, &c. W.

KILK, s. Charlock, a weed growing among corn, with yellow flowers. S.

KNABBLER, s. [*Knappen*, Du., to bite.] A person who talks much to no purpose. E.

KNITTLE, s. [From *Knit*.] A string used to tie the neck of a sack. E.

KNUCKER, v. To neigh. E. Synonymous with *Whinny*.

L.

LADES, s. [*Hladian*, Sax., to load.] Rails or boarding places round the top of a waggon, to enable it to bear a greater load. E.

LARRUP, v. To beat. E.

LATS, s. Laths. S. [In this, and many other Sussex words, the provincial pronunciation is superior to that generally received; *lath* being derived from the Saxon *Latta*, h is a redundant letter]

- LAWRENCE**, s. A kind of imaginary saint or fairy, whose influence produces indolence, thus, "*I caunt get up, for Lawrence ha'e completely got holt an me,*"—" *I ha'e got a touch o' ol' Lawrence to-dee, I be troubled to git ane wud me work.*" This personage is also known in Dorsetshire.
- LEAR**,* adj. [*Leer*, G, empty.] Empty, as "*A lear waggon,*" "*A lear stomach,*" &c. W.
- LEASE**,* v. [*Lesan*, Sax., to gather, to collect. *Lesen* Belg.] To glean corn. S. R.
- LEASING**, part. Gleaning. S.
- LEY**,* s. [*Leag*, Sax., a field.] A recently mown clover field is called a clover ley. W.
- LEW**,* adj. [*Lauw*, A.G. *Liew*, Du.] Sheltered from the wind. S.
- LIBBET**, s. A billet of wood, a staff about two feet in length, used in various games, &c. E.
- LINK**, s. [*Gelencke*, G.] A green or wooded bank, always on the side of a hill between two pieces of cultivated land. *Southdowns*.
- LIP**, SEED-LIP, or SEED-CORD, s. [*Sed-leap*, Sax.] A wooden box of a peculiar shape, which is carried by persons when sowing the ground. E.
- LITHY**,* adj. [*Lithe*.] Pliant, supple. S.
- LITTEN**,* s. See CHURCH-LITTEN.
- LIVERSICK**, s. A hang-nail on the finger. E.
- LIZEND**, adj. [*Leesened*?] Blasted and lank ears of corn. R. Dis.
- LOB**, v. To throw gently. E.
- LONG-DOG**, s. A greyhound. S.
- LOURDY**, adj. Sluggish. R. Not much used.
- LUTON**, s. [Corruption of *let on*.] A projection from a house, as a bow-window, &c. E.

M.

MAWK,* s. A slattern, an awkward woman. S.

MAXON, E. MIXEN,* W. s. [*Miren. Sax.*] A heap of dung, or rather a heap of dung and lime, or mould, mixed together for manure.

MISAGRAFT, adv. Mistaken, misgiven. R. Dis.

MITH, v. [Corruption of *Might.*] E.

"*I mith have done it.*"

MOKES,* s. The meshes of a net. R.

MOMMICK, v. To cut or carve awkwardly or unevenly. E.

MORT,* s. [*Morgt. Icel.*] A great quantity. E.

MOTHERY, adj. [*Moeder, Du., mud.*] Mouldy, generally applied to liquors, as mothery ale, mothery wine, &c. S.

MUCH ONE. Much the same. S.

N.

NAB,* s. [*Cnap. Sax.*] The summit of a hill. S.

NAIL, s. Eight pounds of beef or cheese. S.

NAN, interj. What. S.

NEB, s. [*Neb, Sax. Nebbe, Du., the bill or beak.*] The poll of an ox-cart. E.

NONCE,* s. Purpose, intent, design. S. Still in frequent use.

NOVER, s. High land above a precipitous bank. E.

NUDGE, s. A push. E.

NUNTING, adj. Awkward looking. E.

O.

OAST-HOUSE, or HAUST, s. A place for drying hops. E.
Used also in Kent. As hops were introduced into England from Flanders, probably persons who under-

stood the culture and cure of the article were brought with them ; hence the word *Heuse*, a house, was applied by these foreigners to the building where the hops were dried ; subsequently *Heuse* was corrupted into *Haust*, or *Oust*, and the word *Hause* very improperly appended by those who did not know the import of the original.

OTHERWHILE,* adv. Sometimes. E.

OWL, s. A moth. E.

P.

PANDLES, s. Shrimps. E.

PATHERISH, adj. Silly, applied to sheep which have the disease known as "water on the brain." S.

PELLS, s. [Diminutive of *Pools*. *Palus*, L., a lake.] Holes of water, generally very deep, beneath an abrupt water-fall. S.

PENNOCK, s. A little bridge over a water-course. E.

PENSTOCK,* s. [From *Pen*, to coop up, and *Stock*, a store.] A flood-gate erected to keep in or let out water from a mill-pond as occasion may require. S.

PETT, s. A pit with water in it. E.

PHARISES,† s. Called also Farish and Farishes. [Corruption of Fairies.] S.

† A belief in the freaks of Puck, Robin Good Fellow, and their "ryght merrie" colleagues, was formerly very prevalent in Sussex, particularly on the Southdowns, where the *Hag-tracks*, or *Phari-rings*, were considered positive proofs of their existence. Demi-centenarians well remember the marvellous tales with which their aged gaffers and gammers, "seated in high-backed chairs," used, during their childhood, to edify them. Happily, however, that age has passed away. Ignorance and superstition have been supplanted by the diffusion of know-

- PICKISH, or PICKSOME, adj. Dainty. S.
 PILRAG, s. A field ploughed up and neglected. E.
 PINNOLD, s. A small bridge. S.
 PLATTY, adj. Uneven. E.
 POCKNEEDLE, s. Cocle, an injurious weed. S.
 POUND, s. A boil or ulcer. R. Dis.
 POUND, or POAD-MILK, s. The first milk after calving. E.
 PUCKETS, s. Nests of caterpillars. R. Dis.

Q.

- QUEST, v. [*Quero*, L., to seek.] To give tongue as a spaniel does on trail. E.
 QUOTTED, adj. [*Quota*, L., a share.] Satiated, cloyed
 E. R.
"I have eaten so much that I am quite quotted."

R.

- RADDLES, RADDLE-FENCE, &c., s. [*Rad*, Sax., a band.]
 Long pieces of supple underwood, twisted between upright stakes to form a fence. E. Hollinshed says,
"Our fathers did dwell either in houses of stone or in houses of raddles."
 RAP AND RUN, v. [*Rapio*, L., to steal.] To procure all one can by any means in his power. S.
 RAPE,* s. A division of land, peculiar to Sussex, comprehending several hundreds. S.

ledge among the lower orders of the community. At the present day our children know no more of Pharisees than of mermaids and dragons. Fairies, witches, and the whole herd of spirits, "white, blue, and grey," have betaken themselves to some remote region: the schoolmaster is abroad, and has visited even Sussex, and fearing, doubtless, the stroke of his wand, this community has thought it prudent to disappear.

RATH,* adv. [*Rath*, Sax.] Early ripe, soon. E. R.

"*I got up rath this morning.*"

"*The July-friend is a rath ripe apple.*"

RAVES, s. See Lade. W.

REAFE, v. [*Raffen*, T. *Reafian*, Sax. To snatch.] To anticipate pleasure in, or long for the accomplishment of a thing. To speak continually on the same subject. E.

REFUGE, adj. [Corruption of *Refuse*.] Inferior, unsaleable—as refuge bricks, refuge-sheep, &c. S.

RICE, s. [Corruption of *Rise*.] Small wood, or the tops of trees. W.

RICKSTEDDLE, s. [From *Rick* and *Stead*.] An enclosure for corn or hay ricks. S.

RIDDLE,* s. [*Hriddle*, Sax.] An oblong sieve. W. R.

RILL, v. [Corruption of *Rail*.] To ruffle one's temper. W. To climb. E.

RIPPIERS,* s. [*Ripa*, L., a shore.] Men from the sea-shore who sell fish. E. R.

ROKE, s. [Corruption of *Reek*.] Steam from boiling water. S.

ROUND-FROCK, s. A gaberdine, or upper garment, worn by the rustics. S.

ROUPEY, adj. [*Hroop*, Icel., vociferation.] Hoarse. E.

ROWINGS, s. [Corruption of *Roughings*.] The latter pasture, which springs after the mowing of the first crop. E.

RUM,* adj. Eccentric, queer, as a "*rum ol' feller*." E.

RUT,* s. [*Route*, F., a track.] The mark left by a wheel. S.

S.

SALTS, s. Marshes near the sea flooded by the tides. E.

SCALY, adj. [*Sceller*, F., to clamp.] A scaly fellow is synonymous with a mean person. S.

SCLAT or SLAT, v. To beat upon with violence. W.

"The rain sclats agin de winders."

SCORSE* or SCOSE, v. To exchange; probably from the fact of discoursing previously to the exchange. E.

SCROUGE, v. [Corruption of to crowd.] S.

SCUFFLE, s. An outer garment worn by children to keep the clothes clean, an apron to do dirty work in. E.

SEAM, s. A horse-load. R. Dis.

SEW, adj. [Spoken of cows.] To go sew is to go dry. E.

SHARD,* SHADE, s. [*Sherd*, a broken vessel.] A piece of broken tile or pottery; also a gap in a fence. E.

SHAW,* s. [*Scurva*, Sax., a shadow.] A little wood—"A wood that encompasses a close."—*Ray*. S.

SHAWLE, s. A shovel to winnow withal. W. R.

SHEAT or SHUT, s. [From the verb to shoot or grow up] A young growing pig. S R.

SHELVE, v. To turn manure, &c., from a cart by raising its front part and causing it to lie obliquely. E.

SHIFT, v. [*Scyftan*, Sax.] To divide. E.

SHIM, s. An instrument for hoeing up weeds. S.

SHIMPER, v. [Corruption of *Shimmer*.] To shine brightly. E.
"How the carriage-wheels shimper in the sun."

SHINDY, s. [*Schinden*, G., to do any thing beyond reason.] A disturbance. *"He kicked up such a shindy."* S.

SHIRE-WAY, s. A bridle-way. S.

SHIRKY, adj. [From the verb *Shirk*.] Deceitful. E.

SHRAPE, v. To scold. E.

SHRIEVEY, adj. Having threads withdrawn. S.

SHUCK, v. [Corruption of to *Shake*.] S.

"Do'an't shuck de table so."

SHUCK, s. A husk or shell, as a "bean-shuck." E.

SHUCKISH, adj. Unpleasant, unsettled, showery; as a "shuckish journey," "shuckish weather," &c. S.

SHUN, v. To push. S. R.

SHY, v. To fling or toss at any thing. S.

SIDY, adj. Surly, moody. S. R.

SIPPETS, s. Small thin pieces of bread mixed with milk or broth. S.

SIZZING, s. Yeast or barm, so called from the sound made by beer or ale in working. S. R.

SKADE, s. [*Scade, Sax.*] Harm, mischief. E.

SKADDLE,* adj. [*Scade, Sax.*] Mischievous, often applied to a dishonest cat or dog. S. R.

SKHEELING, s. The bay of a barn. S. R.

SKID, v. To affix a hook to the wheel of a waggon to prevent it descending a hilly road too rapidly. S. R.

SKROW, adj. Surly, dogged. Most used adverbially, as "he looks skrow;" i. e. he looks sourly. S. R.

SLAPPEL or SLAVVEN, s. A large piece, synonymous with hunk. S. R.

SLEECH, s. Mud or sea sand used as manure. The sediment deposited by the sea in the river Rother is called sleech. E.

SLICK, v. See **FLICK**.

SLICK, v. [*Slicht, T.*] To sleek, to comb the hair. E. See also **FLICK**.

SLIM, v. [*Schlim, Sax.*, naughty, crafty.] To do any work in a careless or deceptive manner. S.

SLING, v. This word is applied to cows, ewes, &c., which bring forth their young prematurely. S.

SLOCK, adj. Loose. E.

SLOCKSEY, adj. Slovenly. S.

SLUB, s. Wet and loose mud. E.

SNACK, v. To share or be in partnership with. S.

SNAGGE, s. [*Snaegl, Sax.*] The common snail. S.

SNEYD, s. The handle of a scythe. S.

SNOULE, s. A small quantity. E.

SNUDGE, v. To hold down the head, to sneak. S.

SOSSLE, v. To make a slop. E.

SPENE, s. [*Spana*, Sax.] A cow's teat or pap. E. R.

SPICE, s. [Corruption of *Species*.] A slight attack of any disorder. S.

"I ha' got a spice o' de toothache."

SPILWOOD, s. Wood thrown by the sawyers. E.

SPRONG or SPRONK, s. The stump of a tree or tooth. E.

SQUAB,* s. An unfeathered bird. S.

SQUAT,* v. To bruise or or lay flat. S. R.

STADE, s. [*Stade*, Sax.] A shore or station for ships. E.

Used constantly at Hastings.

STAMWOOD, s. [From *Stem wood*.] The roots of trees removed from the earth. S. R.

STEALE, s. [*Stiel*, T.] The handle of several agricultural implements, &c. S. R.

STOACH, v. To make an impression on wet land, as oxen do in winter. E.

STOACHY, adj. Dirty, as "a stoachy road." E.

STOCKEY, adj. Irritable; headstrong, and contrary, combined. E.

STOLT, adj. Strong. E.

STRAND, s. [*Strang*, G., a rope or string] One of the twists of a line of horse-hair. S. R. A withered stalk of grass. E.

STRIG, s. The foot-stalk of a flower, leaf, or fruit. S.

STUCKLING, s. An apple-pie. W. R.

STUSNET, s. A posnet or skillet. S. R.

SUSSEX PUDDING, s. Boiled paste. S.

SWANK, [Corruption of *Swamp*.] A bog. W.

SWAP,* v. To exchange. E.

SWEALE,* v. [*Swelan*, Sax., to kindle.] To burn the hair, as from a pig, or from the head. S. R.

SWIMY, adj. [Corruption of *Swimming*.] S.

SWOD, s. A basket for measuring fish. E.

SWOLK, v. [Probably from *Sulky*.] To be angry. E.

SWORLE, v. To snarl as a dog. S. R.

T.

TACK, s. A nasty taste. E.

TAWER,* s. [*Tawer*, Sax.] A fell-monger, leather dresser. S.

TEGIOUS, adj. Much, a great quantity. Sometimes used for tedious. E.

TIGHTISH, adj. Well, in good health. "Pretty tightish" is pretty well. S.

TIMERSOME, adj. Timerous. S.

TIP UP, v. To cause to fall down. E.

TOLLER, s. [Corruption of *Tallow*.] S.

TOL-LOL, adj. Tolerably well. S.

TOT, s. A bush. S.

T'OTHER DAY. Not indefinite; but the day before yesterday. S.

TOVET, s. A measure of two gallons. E.

TRADE, s. A road. E.

TRAVIS, s. [*Travas*, Span.] A place adjoining a blacksmith's shop where horses are shod. S.

TRIG,* v. [*Trucken*, T., to press.] To place a stone behind a wheel to prevent a carriage from slipping. W.

TRUG-BASKET, s. [Corruption of *Truck*.] A wooden basket for carrying chips or vegetables. E. R.

TRULL, v. [Corruption of *Trundle*.] To bowl a hoop. S. R. To underdrain. E.

TUCK, s. [*Tuck*, T., cloth.] An upper garment worn by children. S.

TUG, s. [From *Tug*, to draw.] A timber carriage. E.

TWITTEN, s. An alley or narrow passage. S. R.

U.

• UNKED,* adj. [*Uncuth*, Sax., unknown] Bad looking,

having the appearance of evil, betokening bad weather
E. Dull, lonely. S.

V.

VALLER, W. VOLLER, E. s. Fallow. R. Also used in
E. for a large wooden dish used in dairies.
VOORE, s. A furrow. S. R.

W.

WABBLE, v. [Corruption of *Waddle*] To shake from side
to side, to vibrate. S.

WARP, s. [From the verb *warp*, to turn aside] A piece of
land included between two furrows; also four herrings.
E.

WASE, s. A small bundle of straw. S.

WATER-TABLE, s. A small embankment made across a
road, especially on a hill, to carry off the water. E.

WATTLE, s. [*Watelas*, Sax.] Hurdles. S. R.

WHACKING, adj. Fat, lusty, hearty. E.

WHAPPER,* s. Any thing uncommonly large. S.

WHAPPLE-WAY and GATE, s. A way or gate through which
carriages cannot pass, but only horses. W.

WHIDDLE or WHITTLE, s. [*Hwitel*, Sax.] A garment be-
tween a shawl and a blanket. S. R.

WHILK, v. To howl like a dog. S.

WHINNY, v. [Corruption of *whine*?] To neigh. W.

WIMME or WIM, v. [Corruption of *Winnow*.] To clean
corn. S.

WINT or WENT, v. [*Wenden*^x G., to go] To go to and
from. E. s. Two furrows ploughed by the horses
going to one end of the field and back again: E.

WROCKLED, adj. Wrinkled. E.

Y.

YAFFEL, s. A woodpecker. E.

YANGER, adj. [Corruption of *Yonder*.] E.

YET-NEAR or YET-NER, adv. Not nearly. E.

"I be'ant 20 yur ol' yetner."

Yow. [Corruption of *Ewe*.] S.

FINIS.